J. Mar. Biol. Ass. U.K. (2002), **82**, 1053–1055
Printed in the United Kingdom

ERRATA

Page 882, Volume 81:5, within Table 1, maximum dimension of *Cibicides* sp. should read 800 microns, not 800 mm.

Pages 233 and 234, Volume 82:2, within Results, Figure 4 should include both the 1998 and 1999 SFD series: therefore p. 233 is the 1998 SFD series and p. 234 the 1999 SFD series as follows:

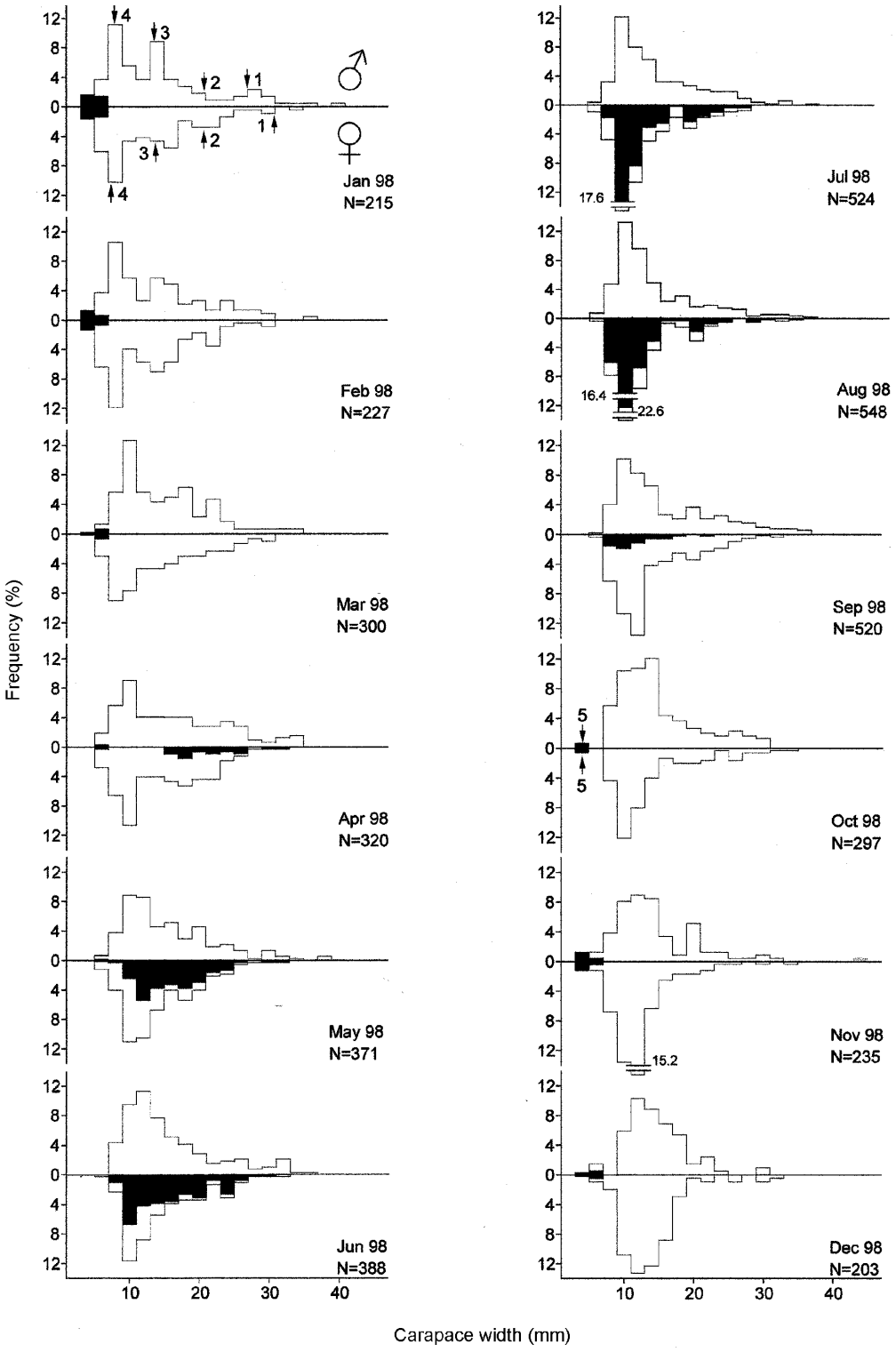

Figure 4. *Pachygrapsus marmoratus*. Monthly size–frequency distributions at Avencas. Non-sexable juveniles and ovigorous females are shown in black. The arrows indicate the first identification of tracked cohorts (1–5).

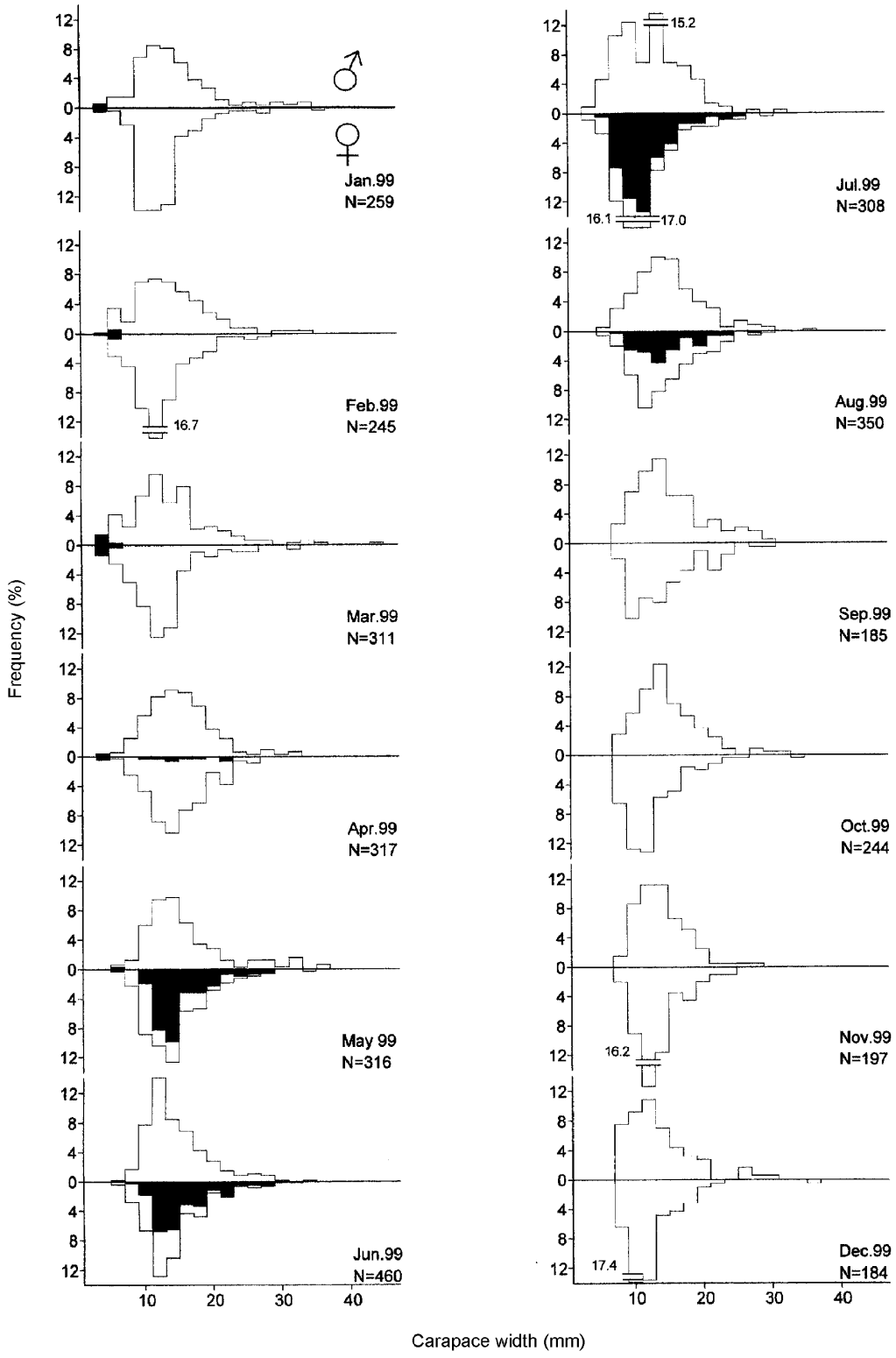

Figure 4. (Continued). *Pachygrapsus marmoratus*. Monthly size–frequency distributions at Avencas. Non-sexable juveniles and ovigorous females are shown in black. The arrows indicate the first identification of tracked cohorts (1–5).

Page 484, Volume 82:3, within Materials and Methods, Table 1, the sampling locality labelled as AVE is situated in Ria Aveiro, Portugal, not Spain.

Page 597, Volume 82:4, within Abstract, 17 lines down: 'The cephalothoracic length of males and females showed, . . .' should read 'The cephalothoracic length of *D. insignis* showed,'. . . .

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Page 598, Volume 82:4, within Materials and Methods, second paragraph, 15 lines down: '. . . null hypothesis of isometry (b=1) in . . .' should read '. . . null hypothesis of isometry (b=1 or b=3) in . . .'.

Page 600, Volume 82:4, within Results, under heading *Relative growth and relationship with shell weight*, lines 1 to 4: 'The cephalothoracic length presented positive allometric relationships with both cephalothoracic width and crab weight (Student *t*-test for allometry: $t=4.60$, df=1196, $P<0.001$; $t=53.09$, df=1196, $P<0.001$, respectively) (Figure 6).' should read 'The cephalothoracic length presented, respectvely, positive and negative allometric relationships with cephalothoracic width and crab weight (Student *t*-test for allometry: $t=4.54$, df=1196, $P<0.001$; $t=7.63$, df=1196, $P<0.001$, respectively) (Figure 6).'

Page 600, Volume 82:4, within Results, under heading *Relative growth and relationship with shell weight*, lines 11 to 16: 'Positive allometry was also recorded for the relationship between cephalothoracic length and crab weight for males and females and the ovigerous and non-ovigerous females (Table 2), but the allometry in ovigerous females was weaker than for non-ovigerous females (Student *t*-test for regression coefficients: $t=8.83$, df=612, $P<0.001$).' should read 'Negative allometry was recorded for the relationship between cephalothoracic length and crab weight for males and females and the ovigerous and non-ovigerous females (Table 2), but the allometry in non-ovigerous females was weaker than for ovigerous females (Student *t*-test for regression coefficients: $t=8.83$, df=612, $P<0.001$).'

Page 601, Volume 82:4, within Results, Table 2, right-hand column under heading Student *t*-test (allometry), the last four amounts should be as follows: '37.79***' should be '−3.29***', '9.57***' should be '−18.11***', '2.49*' should be '−18.66***' and '12.00***' should be '−9.46***'.

Page 602, Volume 82:4, within Discussion, second paragraph, lines 1 to 11: 'Data on the relationships between crab dimensions revealed a positive allometry between cephalothoracic length, and both width and crab weight. This means that individuals of this population of *D. insignis* become proportionally wider and heavier as growth proceeds. However, females showed a negative allometric relationship between cephalothoracic length and width. The positive allometric relationship between size and weight is well known among animals and is a direct consequence of the modification of surface/volume ratios during growth. On the other hand, the positive . . .' should read 'Data on the relationships between crab dimensions revealed a positive allometry between cephalothoracic length, and width and a negative allometry between cephalothoracic length and crab weight. This means that individuals of this population of *D. insignis* become proportionally wider and lighter as growth proceeds. However, females showed a negative allometric relationship between cephalothoracic length and width. Positive . . .'

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